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Some authorities refer to citrine as probably being produced by burning amethyst or smoky-quartz (*Kluge: Handb. Edelsteinkunde*, 374; *Lange: Halbedelsteine*, 30). Prof. Leidy exhibited clear, colorless specimens of quartz, cut and in the natural crystal, which he said were amethysts and smoky-quartz, which had been submitted for a short time to a moderate red heat, resulting in the total expulsion of all color. Smoky-quartz of the darkest hue, from Paris, Maine; Hot Springs, Arkansas; and Pike's Peak, Colorado, have the color completely dissipated after a short exposure to moderate red heat. Perhaps heating under peculiar circumstances may convert the usual color of amethyst into the yellow of the citrine, but specimens heated in the ordinary manner did not indicate such a change.

February 26.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Thirty-two persons present.

The deaths of Prof. Andreas Retzius and of Dr. O. A. L. Mörch, correspondents, were announced.

Papers entitled "Distribution of Spiders by the Trade Winds," and "The Basilica Spider (Epeira basilica)," by the Rev. H. C. McCook, were presented for publication.

J. Gozzardini, Bologna; G. Meneghini, Pisa; Antoine Stoppani, Milan; Francisco Coello, Madrid; J. J. Steenstrup, Copenhagen; F. Steenstrup, Copenhagen; R. Brough Smyth, Melbourne; Edouard Van Beneden, Liege; and Jules Künckel d'Herculais, Paris, were elected Correspondents.

The following papers were ordered to be printed:—